

## **REMARKS**

Claims 43-44, 54-59, 61-68, and 88-91 are pending. Claims 43-44, 61, and 88-91 have been amended. No new matter has been added. Support for the claim amendments can be found in at least paragraphs [0021], [0023], [0029], and FIGS. 6-7 of the application.

### **Claims 43-44, 61, and 88-91 are Allowable**

The Office has rejected claims 43-44, 61, and 88-91 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,006,833 (“Contractor”) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0224795 (“Wilhoite”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

### **Claims 43-44 and 90-91**

The cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 43. For example, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device when proximity zone data in a call redirection message sent by a computing device indicates that a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 43.

Contractor describes location-based forwarding of communications. When a calling party places a phone call to a called party’s home telephone number, a trigger on the called party’s home telephone number causes a service control point (SCP) to determine a location of the called party. The phone call is then forwarded to a different telephone number that is near the called party’s determined location (e.g., a bank of public pay phones near the called party, a doctor’s office when the called party is visiting the doctor, or an office phone when the called party is in the office). *See* Contractor, col. 9, l. 12 – col. 10, l. 6. The called party’s location can be provided to the SCP three ways: the called party may carry a location tracking device that communicates with the SCP (*See* Contractor, FIGS. 3-4), the called party may carry a global positioning system (GPS) transceiver that updates the SCP with its location (*See* Contractor, FIG. 5), or the called party may carry a location tracking device that is detectable when the device comes within a predetermined range of a receiver device inside or near a telephone (*See*

Contractor, FIG. 6). Alternately, a transponder in a mobile handset may communicate the location. In Contractor, the location information that determines where the call will be forwarded is provided by a location tracking device carried by the user or by a mobile phone carried by the user. The cited portions of Contractor do not disclose or suggest that a computing device coupled to a charging device transmits a call redirection message when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with the charging device. Therefore, the cited portions of Contractor fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device when proximity zone data in a call redirection message sent by a computing device indicates that a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 43.

Wilhoite describes a subscriber mobile phone that can be located based on communication between the mobile phone and a radio frequency Internet protocol (IP) antenna. The IP antenna detects the presence of the mobile phone by detecting a periodic burst broadcast from the mobile phone. When the mobile phone is within range of an IP antenna, call data can be transmitted to the mobile phone over the lower-cost IP network instead of a higher cost wireless network. *See* Wilhoite, FIG. 1, paragraph [0017], [0040]. In Wilhoite, the mobile phone broadcasts location information. The cited portions of Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest that a computing device coupled to a charging device transmits a call redirection message when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with the charging device. Therefore, the cited portions of Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device when proximity zone data in a call redirection message sent by a computing device indicates that a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 43.

Therefore, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite, individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest at least one element of claim 43. Hence, claim 43 is allowable. Claims 44 and 90-91 are allowable, at least by virtue of depending from an allowable claim. Further, the dependent claims recite additional features not disclosed or suggested by the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite.

For example, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest that a wireless network access point is an 802.11 wireless network access point or a Bluetooth access point that is coupled to the computing device, as in claims 90-91. The Office admits that Contractor does not disclose communication with wireless network access points and relies on Wilhoite for these elements of claims 90-91. *See* Office Action, p. 4, 7. Wilhoite describes a mobile phone in communication with an IP antenna, not a wireless access point that is coupled to the computing device (that transmits a call redirection message). Hence, claims 90-91 are allowable for at least these additional reasons.

### Claim 61

The cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 61. For example, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with a computing device or a subscriber when a call redirection message is received from the computing device and indicates that a mobile phone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61.

Contractor describes location-based forwarding of communications. When a calling party places a phone call to a called party's home telephone number, a trigger on the called party's home telephone number causes a service control point (SCP) to determine a location of the called party. The phone call is then forwarded to a different telephone number that is near the called party's determined location (e.g., a bank of public pay phones near the called party, a doctor's office when the called party is visiting the doctor, or an office phone when the called party is in the office). *See* Contractor, col. 9, l. 12 – col. 10, l. 6. The called party's location can be provided to the SCP three ways: the called party may carry a location tracking device that communicates with the SCP (*See* Contractor, FIGS. 3-4), the called party may carry a global positioning system (GPS) transceiver that updates the SCP with its location (*See* Contractor, FIG. 5), or the called party may carry a location tracking device that is detectable when the device comes within a predetermined range of a receiver device inside or near a telephone (*See* Contractor, FIG. 6). Alternately, a transponder in a mobile handset may communicate the location. In Contractor, the location information that determines where the call will be

forwarded is provided by a location tracking device carried by the user or by a mobile phone carried by the user. The cited portions of Contractor do not disclose or suggest that a computing device coupled to a charging device transmits a call redirection message when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with the charging device. Therefore, the cited portions of Contractor fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with a computing device or a subscriber when a call redirection message is received from the computing device and indicates that a mobile phone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61.

Wilhoite describes a subscriber mobile phone that can be located based on communication between the mobile phone and a radio frequency Internet protocol (IP) antenna. In Wilhoite, the mobile phone broadcasts location information. The cited portions of Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest that a computing device coupled to a charging device transmits a call redirection message when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with the charging device. Therefore, the cited portions of Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with a computing device of a subscriber when a call redirection message is received from the computing device and indicates that a mobile phone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61.

Therefore, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite, individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest at least one element of claim 61. Hence, claim 61 is allowable.

#### Claims 88-89

The cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 88. For example, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest detecting that a mobile telephone is no longer in electrical contact with a charging device coupled to a computing device, and sending a call redirection message from the computing device that cancels redirection of calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with the computing device, as in claim 88.

Contractor describes location-based forwarding of communications. When a calling party places a phone call to a called party's home telephone number, a trigger on the called party's home telephone number causes a service control point (SCP) to determine a location of the called party. The phone call is then forwarded to a different telephone number that is near the called party's determined location (e.g., a bank of public pay phones near the called party, a doctor's office when the called party is visiting the doctor, or an office phone when the called party is in the office). *See* Contractor, col. 9, l. 12 – col. 10, l. 6. The called party's location can be provided to the SCP three ways: the called party may carry a location tracking device that communicates with the SCP (*See* Contractor, FIGS. 3-4), the called party may carry a global positioning system (GPS) transceiver that updates the SCP with its location (*See* Contractor, FIG. 5), or the called party may carry a location tracking device that is detectable when the device comes within a predetermined range of a receiver device inside or near a telephone (*See* Contractor, FIG. 6). Alternately, a transponder in a mobile handset may communicate the location. In Contractor, a user change in location is determined based on information provided by a location tracking device carried by the user or by a mobile phone carried by the user. The cited portions of Contractor do not disclose or suggest that a computing device coupled to a charging device cancels redirection of calls when a mobile telephone is no longer in electrical contact with the charging device. Therefore, the cited portions of Contractor fail to disclose or suggest detecting that a mobile telephone is no longer in electrical contact with a charging device coupled to a computing device, and sending a call redirection message from the computing device that cancels redirection of calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with the computing device, as in claim 88.

Wilhoite describes a subscriber mobile phone that can be located based on communication between the mobile phone and a radio frequency Internet protocol (IP) antenna. In Wilhoite, the fact that the mobile phone is no longer within range of the IP antenna is determined when the broadcasts from the mobile phone are no longer received. The cited portions of Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest that a computing device coupled to a charging device cancels redirection of calls when a mobile telephone is no longer in electrical contact with the charging device. Therefore, the cited portions of Wilhoite fail to disclose or suggest detecting that a mobile telephone is no longer in electrical contact with a charging device coupled to a computing device, and sending a call redirection message from the computing

device that cancels redirection of calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with the computing device, as in claim 88.

Therefore, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite, individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest at least one element of claim 88. Hence, claim 88 is allowable. Claim 89 is allowable, at least by virtue of depending from claim 88.

#### **Claims 54-59 are Allowable**

The Office has rejected claims 54-59, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Contractor in view of Wilhoite and U.S. Patent No. 6,389,117 (“Gross”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claims 54-59 depend from claim 43. As explained above, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest at least one element of claim 43. The cited portions of Gross do not disclose or suggest the elements of claim 43 not disclosed or suggested by the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite. For example, the cited portions of Gross fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device when proximity zone data in a call redirection message sent by a computing device indicates that a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 43. Gross describes using a single telephone number to access multiple services, such as paging, voicemail, fax, e-mail, and video mail. *See* Gross, col. 16, ll. 16-65. The cited portions of Gross do not disclose or suggest a call redirection message sent by a computing device when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with a charging device coupled to the computing device, as in claim 43, from which claims 54-59 depend. Hence, claims 54-59 are allowable for at least this reason.

#### **Claims 63-63 and 65-67 are Allowable**

The Office has rejected claims 62-63 and 65-67, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Contractor in view of Wilhoite and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0136546 (“Trioano”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claims 62-63 and 65-67 depend from claim 61. As explained above, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest at least one element of claim 61. The cited portions of Trioano do not disclose or suggest the elements of claim 61 not disclosed or suggested by the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite. For example, the cited portions of Trioano fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with a computing device or a subscriber when a call redirection message is received from the computing device and indicates that a mobile phone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61. Trioano describes a mobile communication network that includes Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messaging. *See* Trioano, [0065]. The cited portions of Trioano do not disclose or suggest a call redirection message sent by a computing device when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact with a charging device coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61, from which claims 62-63 and 65-67 depend. Hence, claims 62-63 and 65-67 are allowable for at least this reason.

#### **Claims 64 and 68 are Allowable**

The Office has rejected claims 64 and 68, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Contractor in view of Wilhoite and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0165988 (“Khan”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claims 64 and 68 depend from claim 61. As explained above, the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite do not disclose or suggest at least one element of claim 61. The cited portions of Khan do not disclose or suggest the elements of claim 61 not disclosed or suggested by the cited portions of Contractor and Wilhoite. For example, the cited portions of Khan fail to disclose or suggest redirecting calls to a telephone number of a telephone device within a proximity zone associated with a computing device when a call redirection message is received from the computing device and indicates that a mobile phone is in electrical contact with a charging device that is coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61. Khan describes a user agent that fetches and renders web pages, where the user agent satisfies protocol requirements. *See* Khan, [0182]-[0183]. The cited portions of Khan do not disclose or suggest a call redirection message sent by a computing device when a mobile telephone is in electrical contact

with a charging device coupled to the computing device, as in claim 61, from which claims 64 and 68 depend. Hence, claims 64 and 68 are allowable for at least this reason.

### **CONCLUSION**

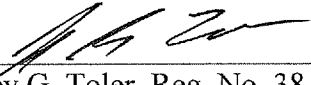
Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of each of the objections and rejections, as well as an indication of the allowability of each of the pending claims.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below if such a call would in any way facilitate allowance of this application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number 50-2469.

Respectfully submitted,

10-22-2019  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeffrey G. Toler, Reg. No. 38,342  
Attorney for Applicants  
Toler Law Group, Intellectual Properties  
8500 Bluffstone Cove, Suite A201  
Austin, Texas 78759  
(512) 327-5515 (phone)  
(512) 327-5575 (fax)